THE
SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE,
Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.
Monday, *May* 2d, 1743. [*Numb.* 475]

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for December 1742.

AS this is a Seaſon of the Year in which Nature may be ſaid to command a Suſpenſion of Hoſtilities, and which ſeems intended, by putting a ſhort Stop to Violence and Slaughter, to afford Time for Malice to relent, and Animoſity to ſubſide, we can ſcarce expect any other Accounts than of Plans, Negociations, and Treaties, of Propoſals for Peace, and Preparations for War.

From *Moſcow*, The Empreſs having declared the Duke of *Holſtein* her Succeſſor, and given him the Title of Grand Prince of all the *Ruſſias*, he has received ſome Compliments from all the Foreign Miniſters, particularly the *French*. It is not known what Anſwer his Highneſs will give to the *Swedes*, whoſe Ambaſſadors are on the Road to offer him their Crown. As they know he was deſtin'd for a better, and that the Tenure of both is incompatible, their View can only be to ingratiate themſelves with this Court. Certainly a Crown is no mean Offer; but to compleat the Compliment, the *Swediſh* Ambaſſadors are furniſh'd with a proper Letter to his Highneſs, either in Caſe of his Refuſal or Acceptance.

The 26th paſt being the Anniverſary of her *Czariſh* Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, was celebrated at *Moſcow* with great Solemnity. The Empreſs, in an obliging Manner, appear'd dreſs'd in her Regimentals, as Colonel of her Life Guards, dined in publick with the Officers, and even the private Gentlemen, amounting to 320, had the Honour of a Table in the ſame Room.

Some Politicians ſuppoſe, that the Claim of the King of *Denmark* to the *Swediſh* Succeſſion, is promoted by the Advice and Purſe of *France*; and that the *Swedes* will not oppoſe it, ſince they muſt be better pleaſed to be Maſters of *Denmark*, than Subject to the *Ruſſians* ——— The Union of Kingdoms long divided, is difficult and inconvenient. If each Country retains its Independance, Feuds, inſtead of being extinguiſh'd, are inflamed; if either Kingdom gives up its Rights, how is ſuch an Union to be diſtinguiſhed from a Conqueſt?

The Miniſters of the Queen of *Hungary* exert themſelves in ſoliciting the Guarantees of the Pragmatic Sanction, to fulfill their Engagements, and their Succeſs among the *Dutch* (*as we are informed by a private Letter*) has been ſuch, that the States of the Province of *Holland* have determined to ſupply her with 20,000 Troops, only Two Cities now diſſenting, of which it is not doubted that they will concur at the next General Aſſembly.

From *Berlin*, That the King of *Pruſſia* has forbid the Uſe of Torture in his Dominions. His Majeſty is making a great Addition to his Army.

The *French* have order'd an Augmention of their Troops, to make up the Number of 240,000, and there is very little Appearance, at preſent, of an Accommodation of the Diſputes between the contending Powers; but perhaps each Party may more eaſily liſten to pacifick Propoſals, as the Time of Action draws nearer, ſince Fear will operate more powerfully at the Approach of Danger.

Of the Prevalence of Fear we have a Proof in the Inaction of the *Sardinian* and *Spaniſh* Armies, who ſeem rather inclined to periſh by Cold and lingring Diſtreſs, in a Winter Encampment, than to determine their Quarrel by a Battle.

The *Swiſs*, indeed, impute the Concurrence of theſe two Armies in their Neighbourhood, to do nothing, to ſome ſecret Schemes of aggrandizing each other at the Expence of the Cantons, and have therefore prepared their Beacons, and nominated an Army of 90,000 Men Let thoſe who deſpiſe the Capacity of the *Swiſs*, tell us by what wonderful Policy, or by what happy Conciliation of Intereſts, it is brought to paſs, that in a Body made up of different Communities, and different Religions, there ſhould be no civil Contentions, tho' the People are ſo warlike that to nominate and raiſe an Army is the ſame.

The *Auſtrians* having inveſted *Braunau*, a ſtrong fortified Town about 22 Miles S. W. of *Paſſau*, in which the Imperial General *Seckendorff* had left a Garriſon of 3000 Men, they bombarded it ſo ſucceſsfully that the Hour was appointed for a general Aſſault, but on the Approach of the *French*, they retired towards *Paſſau*, in order to cover the Frontiers of *Upper Auſtria*. Since this both Parties have gone into Winter Quarters.

The *French*, it ſeems, ruin'd 700 Horſes and a great Number of Men, in their forc'd March to relieve *Braunau*; and in every Account the *French* are ſaid to deſert, die, are taken or kill'd by the *Auſtrian* Huſſars, in ſuch Numbers, that it naturally brings to Remembrance the famous *Ampoulle*, uſed at the inaugurating the Kings of *France*, which tho' frequently emptied, is never exhauſted.

From *Madrid*, That the King had rejected the Propoſitions for a Peace with *Great Britain*, made by the Court of *Lizbon*, becauſe one Preliminary was, that his Majeſty ſhould renounce his Claims in *Italy*, which he never will do.

From *Corſica*, That a *Genoeſe* Major having exacted the Taxes by Fire and Sword, was put to Flight, and a general Inſurrection was apprehended.

On the 7th Inſtant Marſhal *Belle-Iſle* having collected a large Quantity of Proviſions and all the Horſes in *Prague*, march'd out at the Head of 5000 Foot and 3000 Horſe, and forcing a Poſt guarded by 1500 *Auſtrians*, advanced to *Strachnitz*; Prince *Lobkowitz* came up with them there, took 600 of them Priſoners; then leaving Four Regiments of Horſe, and 5000 Huſſars, to harraſs the *French* in their Route thro' the Mountains, which are well defended by the Boors and Huntſmen, he returned to *Prague*, and ſummoned the Garriſon, where we muſt leave them.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for January 1743.

THE Dyet of *Sweden*, upon receiving certain Information that the Duke of *Holſtein* had embraced the Religion of the *Greek* Church, appointed a Committee to re-ſettle the Succeſſion, who, after a few Days Deliberation, reported to the States the Reſolution of the Senate, "*That, as the Duke of* Holſtein *had changed his Religion, the* "*Election made in his Favour became void; and that whoever* "*ſhould propoſe a new Election, before Peace was concluded* "*with* Ruſſia, *ſhould be declared Traytors*" — The Council of War, appointed to try the Generals *Lewenhaupt* and *Bodenbroke*, has reported to the Senate, That Count *Lewenhaupt* ill diſcharged his Duty, both in neglecting an Opportunity to attack the Enemy, and in making but a feeble Reſiſtance where he might have acted with Vigour. It is not impoſſible that this Council of War might be an Expedient of the Miniſtry to clear themſelves of the Miſconduct of the War, by the Condemnation of that General; but he refuſing to abide by that Sentence, preſented a Memorial to the Four Orders of the Kingdom, importing, That what appeared criminal in the Eyes of his Judges, was, in him, entirely Obedience to the Commands of the Miniſtry: That, according to the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, the military ought to ſubmit to the civil Power; and

and he therefore pray'd, that the Motives upon which his Orders were grounded might be enquir'd into by the Dyet. Upon reading this Memorial, the two lower Orders of Peasants and Burgesses were immediately inflamed, and declared that they would consent to no Supplies 'till a Committee was appointed to enquire into the Grounds of the War, and the Conduct of the Ministry in the Prosecution of it.

Mean while the *Russian* and *Swedish* Commissaries are in Conference at *Abo*. The latter were to insist upon the Restoration of *Finland*, and hoped to obtain it by consenting to the Election of the Duke of *Holstein Utin*, in whose Behalf the Czarina had written to the King of *Sweden*, who answer'd, that it belonged to the Dyet to chuse themselves a Master, and that he would not interfere, even in Favour of his Nephew Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*.

But a new Circumstance which may have a great Tendency to procure easy Conditions to the *Swedes*, is the Approach of *Kouli Kan* to the *Russian* Frontiers, who, to the inexpressible Joy of the *Turks*, has withdrawn his Troops from the Boundaries of the *Ottoman* Empire. The *Russians* were the less apprehensive of an Attack from that Quarter, as the *Persian* Ambassador had often declar'd his Master's favourable Inclination towards them, and as they never had violated the Treaty of 1732, by which *Derbent* and *Baku*, with Part of the Conquests made upon *Persia*, were ceded to him: But he demands now the Restitution of all the Acquisitions made by the Czar *Peter* I upon the *Persians*, tempted, no doubt, by the Improvements in Trade on the *Caspian* Sea.

The End of last Month it was surmised, that a new Revolution had happened in *Russia*; but tho' this Report was contradicted, it is acknowledged that some Soldiers of the Guards, and some of the lower Officers of the Houshold, had so far manifested their Disloyalty, that three of them had their Tongues cut out, their Noses slit, and Ears crop't, and, with 20 more, were sent Prisoners into *Siberia*. There likewise appears some Signs of great Discontent among the General Officers, the Prince of *Hesse Homberg*, Count *Lascy*, and General *Keith*, having all declined the Command of the Army assembling against *Kouli Kan*, tho' to the last the *Czarina* had sent the Order of *St. Andrew* with a Present of 50,000 Rubles; but he desired to be excused from accepting these Marks of her Majesty's Favour, and persists in the Demand of his Dismission. What Cause soever there may be for this Discontent, her Majesty has published two Edicts, which are not likely to lessen it. One is to prohibit the wearing of rich Stuffs laced or embroidered: The other orders the Jews to depart her Empire forthwith, unless they embrace the Christian Religion, and forbids them to carry away Jewels, or Gold and Silver; so that they must receive Payment of their Debts in Copper Coin. An Order has also been dispatched for the Discharge of the Prince and Princess of *Brunswick*, who were to set out on the 4th Inst. for *Germany*.

As her Imperial Majesty had acceded to the Treaty of *Breslau*, she has invited the King of *Prussia* to accede to the Treaty concluded by her with *Great Britain*; which, the *London Gazette* tells us, was signed on the 11th past by Sir *Cyril Wich*, the *British* Minister of *Moscow*.

His *Prussian* Majesty, it is said, has ordered his Minister at *Francfort*, to communicate the following Proposals to those of other Princes there. That the Electors, Princes and Circles shall act in Concert, and employ their Mediation for accommodating Differences among the contending Powers; that the Maritime Powers, and they only, shall be invited to concur in such Mediation; that every electoral Prince shall keep an exact Neutrality, and maintain the Honour and Dignity of the Emperor; that in order to prevent any Disturbances during the Negociations, and the Misfortunes with which the Empire is threatened, it will be necessary not only to hinder all Foreign Troops, without Distinction from entering *Germany*, but even to oblige those already there to depart: And in order the more effectually to bring about this Project, his *Prussian* Majesty had resolved to support it with his Councils, and with all his Forces.

To the Treaty of *Breslau*, the *Dutch* have been invited to accede, both by the *British* and *Prussian* Ambassadors; and their Compliance is not questioned, as we are informed that the States of *Holland* have resolved to send 20,000 Men, immediately to join the Troops in the *British* Pay, besides the 20,000 which are going to garrison the Barrier Towns. This unexpected Concurrence with the *British* Measures is the more surprizing, as all Solicitations for that Purpose seem'd to be laid aside. But, it is hinted, that several Princes and States have of late detected the intriguing Schemes of *France*, a Discovery which has had more Influence in altering the pacific Council of the *Dutch*, than all the Applications of their Neighbours.

As it is suspected that the Storm which now threatens *France* will fall up *Lorrain*, every seventh Man of the Militia is ordered to be in Readiness there; and the Emperor is said to have demanded of the Circle of *Swabia*, a Passage for 20,000 Men, to recruit the *French* Forces in *Bavaria*. But other Accounts inform us, that they are to begin their March for *France* the 21st of next Month.

When Marshal *Belle Isle* left *Prague* the *French* say, with 11,000 Foot, and 3000 Horse, he carried with him sixteen of the principal Inhabitants, as Hostages for the Security of those he left behind. The *Austrians*, if their Accounts are true, killed and took Prisoners between Four and Five Thousand, including those destroyed by the Cold, seized the greatest Part of the *French* Baggage, and the Waggons loaded with the Plunder of *Prague*. Nothing, they say, can describe the dismal Spectacles in the Road which the French took; they were strewed with the Dead, or dying Bodies of Men and Cattle, and full of Blood, and the Villages burnt and plundered. The Frost was so excessive that many of the *French* were unable to march, and some of those taken Prisoners lost the Use of their Limbs on approaching the Fire. But a Letter written by M. *Belle Isle* himself, says, that he arriv'd at *Egra*, after a March of Twelve Days, having nothing to surmount but the Obstacles of Nature; and tho' he had *Hussars* in Flank, Front and Rear all the Way, he lost only those who perished by the Rigour of the Season, whom he computes at 7 or 800. But he says nothing of a Strong Box with Bills of Exchange amounting to 500,000 Florins, which he is reported to have left.

Prince *Lobkowitz* having summoned the Garrison left in *Prague* to surrender, a Conference with the Commandant, Marshal *Clevert*, ensued. He demanded, that all general Officers, besides those of the Garrison, and the Garrison and all belonging to it should march out with their Baggage, and all the Honours of War, without being subject to any sort of Reprisals: But on the 16th past it was agreed, that all of the Garrison that were in a Condition to march should go out of Town. That all the Effects of both the Emperor and the *French* King, should be consign'd to the *Hungarian* Officer commissioned for that Purpose: That Provision should be made for the Subsistance of the Garrison during their March: That the Equipages belonging to the Officers should not be meddled with: That it shall be free for all the Imperial and *French* Officers who are Prisoners of War, and upon their Parole in *Prague*, to march out with the Garrison: That all the Sick should remain Prisoners of War: That the Garrison should march out on *January* 2, N S. &c. In Consequence of which Capitulation, the *French* evacuated the Citadel on *December* 17, and the Town on the 22d, amounting to 4000 Men, and above 2000 were left behind sick.

Belle-Isle having sent the Baggage he had left towards *Amberg*, set out from *Egra* with the shatter'd Remains of his Troops on the 20th past, and being join'd by a Detachment from *Broglio*'s Troops in the *Upper Palatinate*, he pursued his Route Homeward in a precipitate Manner, being expected at *Spire* on the 30th.

Prince *Lobkowitz* having detached General *Festitiz* to blockade *Egra*, where a great Sickness continues, and having left a Garrison in *Prague*, is by our last Accounts advancing towards the *Upper Palatinate*. Part of his Corps will, it's said, be sent into *Lombardy*, to supply the Place of his *Sardinian* Majesty's Forces, who has been obliged to withdraw for the Defence of his own Dominions.

This Prince being informed on *December* the 7th, That the Marquis *de la Mina* who now commands *Don Philip*'s Army (Count *Glimes* being recalled) intended to attack him next Morning, made the proper Dispositions to receive him. He put his Troops early in Order of Battle, and

and impatiently expected to see the *Spaniards* approach, which, they could not do, without passing through the high Road that leads from the *Barreux* to *Chamberry*: But as the *Spanish* General had seen that this would be attended with such Difficulties as were almost insuperable, and might expose his Army to perish, he laid his Scheme with so much Art, as shews him to be an able and experienced Officer. 'Of three essential Posts, say the Sardinians, *the Castle of Marches, our Lady of Mians, and the Castle of Apremont, the two former could not be approached without their being discovered from afar, and his Troops being exposed to the Fire of our Artillery, and taken in Flank by our Musket Shot when they drew nearer; therefore he left the main Body of his Army in his Camp, and only order'd a Detachment of 4000 Men, with his Miquelets, to advance by a Road in the Mountains of* Dauphine, *where they could not be perceived, and so marched on* French *Ground 'till they came almost upon the Mountain that commands the Castle of* Apremont, *and within a small Cannon shot of it; there they began their Attack Two Hours before Noon, and made a continual and terrible Fire of Musket shot and small Cannon for near 24 Hours. The little Garrison within made a brave and vigorous Resistance, and did not surrender 'till the Walls were tumbling about their Ears. And they saw the Petard was fixed to the Gate with two small Batteries in the Flanks. The King of* Sardinia *on his Side, and by the Mountains behind* Chamberry, *sent a Detachment to drive the* Spaniards, *if possible, from their Post, and rescue the Castle. These Detachments, at first, did Wonders, and, could they have been supported by fresh Men now and then, might have succeeded. The greatest Misfortune of our situation came from the impossibility of knowing the Motions of our Enemies 'till it was too late to prevent them, by their being covered by the Mountains of* France. *As long as this was the Case, and the Main of the* Spanish *Army continued at* Barreux, *the King of* Sardinia *could not divide his Forces, and send large Detachments to* Apremont, *as they must have gone a great Way about; and before he could have recalled them, the Body of his Army might have been attacked by M.* la Mina, *who lay in wait to take that Advantage* '— During this State of Uncertainty, which lasted three Days, the King of *Sardinia*'s Troops continued under Arms, and passed three whole Nights without their Tents, On the Loss of this important Post the King of *Sardinia* was obliged to abandon his Camp at *Mians* on *Dec* 17. and retired with his Army to *Montmelian*, whence he marched on the 18th with his Army in two Columns towards St. *John de Morienne* and the *Tarantaise* in order to *Piedmont*. They were pursued by two *Spanish* Detachments who made themselves Masters of some fortified Posts at *Aiguebelle*; and harrassed the Rear Guard of the *Piedmontese*, who by this Retreat have abandoned all *Savoy* to the *Spaniards* The Disorders and Excesses which they commit in this Dutchy are represented in the *Gazette* to be inexpressible; the burning of Houses and Churches, robbing of the consecrated Vases, Rapes, Assassinations in cold Blood, flaying Women and Children, and the like Barbarities, which have caused a general Desolation among the Villages about *Chamberry*.

On the King of *Sardinia*'s Arrival at *Turin*, the 22d *Dec.* there was distributed to all the Foreign Ministers a Memorial containing Reasons for his Majesty's Retreat, which was in Consequence of the Enemy's Superiority, and a Refutation of the idle Suggestions relating to a Cessation of Arms and a secret Treaty, with Don *Philip*; that Proposals of that Kind were made to him, but he would not suffer them to be deliberated upon, saying, that tho' he was not able to keep his Dominions he would still maintain his Fidelity.

The *Spaniards* having committed great Outrages on the Subjects of *Genoa*, that Republick has demanded of the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* a Body of 1800 Men to reinforce their Garrison.

The Armies in *Italy* still continue unactive; but it having been observed that the King of the two *Sicilies* was, without Regard to the Neutrality lately sign'd by him, sending a Reinforcement to the *Spaniards*, Admiral *Mathews* dispatched the *Dursley* Galley to *Naples*, which arrived there *December* 20. and the Captain went with Mr. *Allen*, the *British* Consul, to the Duke de *Montealegre*, to whom he presented a Letter from the Admiral, who expostulated very freely on this Breach of Neutrality. His Majesty having advised with his Council, returned a short Answer, but imagining that his Execution of sending into *Lombardy* the Regiments only which the King of *Spain* had lent him, will not satisfy the *British* Admiral, he has ordered several Batteries to be erected for the Defence of the Port.

CHARLES-TOWN, *May* 2.

Last Monday sail'd on a Cruize his Majesty's Ship the *Flamborough*, Capt. *Hamar* And,

On Thursday the *Swift* Man of War, Captain *Bladwell*, arriv'd here from *Cape Fear*.

The same Day arrived here Capt *Wedderburn* from *London*, by whom (and in private Letters) we have the following agreeable News, viz. That his Excellency our Governor was to set out from *London* forthwith, in order to embark on board a 40 Gun Ship for this Place. That three Independant Companies may be soon expected here, as a Garrison, commanded by his Excellency our Governor, Col. *Vander Dussen*, and an *English* Gentleman. And, That the Frames, &c. of *six Gallies* were ordered by his Majesty to be sent hither forthwith, to be built and maintain'd at his own Charge.

Capt. *Wedderburn* was chas'd the Sunday before he arrived, the whole Day, by a Sloop suppos'd a *Spanish* Privateer; as has been likewise several of our small Coasting Schooners, to the *Southward*.

The Postscript of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Whitefield *to one of his Friends in this Town, dated in* London, Nov. 9

'*P. S.* It is all Lies what is related about my being alter'd in my Principles, or join'd with Mr. *Wesley* or the *Moravians*. GEORGE WHITEFIELD.'

A Certain LADY who was Courted by a Gentleman for a considerable Time, to whom she gave all the Encouragement that Modesty would allow, put the Gentleman to a great deal of unnecessary Expence, and when out of pure Honour offer'd Marriage, she refus'd, and in a Coquettish Manner gave him a Discharge, and is encouraging another, but am afraid she'll serve him after the same Manner: This is therefore to advise all young Men who pretend any Affection for a Lady, to procure her Consent soon, and marry her *while she is in the Humour.*

Custom-House CHARLES-TOWN,

Entred Inwards.

Ship Rachel, Alexander Wedderburn from London.

Entered Outwards.

Ship North-Cape, Abraham Watson for Cowes
Billander King George, Thomas Bradford for London.

Clear'd for Departure.

Ship Mary, Nathaniel Stevenson to London.
Ship Benadventure, Robert Ward to Portugal.
Brigt. Two Sisters, James Rew to Cowes

Exported from this Place since NOV. 1. 1742.

Rice, 38615 Barrels.	Tarr, 7127 barrels.
Pitch, 3589 Barrels.	Turpentine, 1186 Barrels.
Deer Skins, 213 Hogsheads.	

Prices of the following Goods, of the Produce of the Provinces.

Rice *per Cent.* 32 *sh.* 6	Skins *per lb.* 15 *sh.*
Pitch *per Barrel*, 30 *s.*	Staves *per* 1000, 15 *l.*
Tar, 30 *s* 0 *d.*	Corn *per Bushel*, 10 *sh.*
Turpentine, 12 *sh* 6	Pease, 10 *s.* 0 *d.*

A choice EYE-WATER sold by the Printer.

Advertisements.

WILLIAM WRIGHT *is removed into the House where Mr* James Matthewes *liv'd before the Fire, near Col* Brewton's, *where he has to sell by Retail, Barbados Rum, Sugar, Molasses,* Madeira *Wine and sundry other Goods, at very reasonable Rates, especially for ready Money.*

AND whereas 'tis complained, that the Silver that is work'd up here is not true Sterling *Standard, this is therefore to acquaint all Gentlemen and others, that the said* Wright *will work Silver in the newest Fashion at* 15 *s. an Ounce, and will warrant it to be true* Sterling *Standard, he will finish his Work with the utmost Dispatch.*

William Wright.